

Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) File 52-HQ-94527
re: March 1971 break-in at the FBI Media, Pennsylvania
Resident Office/MEDBURG investigation
Section 63

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : Mr. Bates

DATE: January 7, 1972

FROM : R. J. Gallagher

1 - Mr. Rosen
1 - Mr. Bates
1 - Mr. Gallagher
1 - [redacted]
1 - Mr. Mohr
1 - Mr. E. S. Miller
1 - Mr. Cleveland
1 - Mr. Dalbey

SUBJECT: BURGLARY OF THE MEDIA
RESIDENT AGENCY
(CAMDEN ACTION)

Tolson
Felt
Rosen
Mohr
Bishop
Miller
Callahan
Casper
Conrad
Dalbey
Cleveland
Ponder
Bates
Walkart
Walters
Soyars
Tele. Room
Holmes
Gandy

By memorandum dated November 3, 1971, it was recommended and approved that we take no action with respect to proceeding against Medburg subjects in the February 7, 1970, Selective Service break-in in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, [redacted] case) until the United States District Court (USDC) in Harrisburg, Pennsylvania, had ruled on the admissibility of evidence gathered during the [redacted] investigation insofar as it concerned prosecution in the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives (Eastcon) case. U

The Director had previously instructed Mr. Dalbey, along with others, discuss with SAC Roy K. Moore the possibility of pressing for prosecutive action in the [redacted] case as a means of bringing pressure on Medburg subjects. Subsequent to arranging such a discussion, information was received from [redacted] Deputy Assistant Attorney General and Chief Prosecutor in the Eastcon case that a motion had been filed in USDC, Harrisburg, by Eastcon attorneys to suppress evidence in search conducted during the February 7, 1970, break-in [redacted]. One count in the Eastcon indictment is dependent upon evidence recovered in the [redacted] case. The search in question was a derivative of the previous warrant calling for the search of a residence. If the first warrant is found defective, the court could hold the second warrant defective within the "fruit of the poison tree" doctrine. U

Since the evidence which would be the prime support to successful prosecution in the [redacted] case was under review by the court, as indicated in our memorandum of November 3, 1971, a prosecutive decision as it pertained to Medburg subjects would have been premature at that time, and it was approved we await the decision of the court relative to the admissibility of the [redacted] evidence. U

On January 4, 1972, in USDC, Harrisburg, Deputy Assistant Attorney General [redacted], handling the Eastcon prosecution, stipulated the [redacted] evidence was not crucial to the Eastcon prosecution and, therefore, no attempt would be made to use this evidence in the Eastcon trial. The defense attorneys agreed to the

HAS:jyl
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Memorandum to Mr. Bates
Re: Burglary of the Media Resident Agency
(Camden Action)

stipulation and, upon their request, the District Court ordered the evidence returned to the defense attorneys for eventual return to its owners. In accordance with this order, the evidence was so turned over to the defense. [redacted] now indicates that, for all practical purposes, the [redacted] case is a dead issue and the use of the [redacted] evidence for any future criminal prosecutions is not feasible. U

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ACTION: For information. Under the circumstances, and in accordance with the court's decision and the opinion rendered by [redacted] it would appear there would be no further legal basis for bringing pressure to bear upon Medburg subjects by attempting to initiate prosecution in the Assero case. U

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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
COMMUNICATIONS SECTION

JAN 6 1972

TELETYPE

Mr. Tolson	_____
Mr. Felt	_____
Mr. Rosen	_____
Mr. Mohr	_____
Mr. Bishop	_____
Mr. Miller	_____
Mr. Callahan	_____
Mr. Casper	_____
Mr. Conrad	_____
Mr. Dalbey	_____
Mr. Cleveland	_____
Mr. Ponder	_____
Mr. Wolkart	_____
Mr. Walters	_____
Mr. Soyars	_____
Tele. Room	_____
Miss Holmes	_____
Miss Gandy	_____

NR005 PH CODE

9:21 PM 1-6-72 URGENT R J C

TO DIRECTOR (52-94527)

CHICAGO (52-6021) PERSONAL ATTENTION SAC ROY K. MOORE
FROM PHILADELPHIA (52-7165)

MEDBURG

FOLLOWING SUBMITTED IN CONNECTION WITH PREVIOUSLY CONTEMPLATED
PROSECUTION IN CASE ENTITLED "[REDACTED] ET AL" IN RELATION TO
MEDBURG.

TO REVIEW: A NUMBER OF DRAFT BOARDS AT THREE LOCATIONS IN
PHILA. WERE BURGLARIZED DURING THE NIGHT OF TWO SEVEN SEVENTY.
PREMISES AT [REDACTED]

AND A CAR PARKED OUTSIDE WERE SEARCHED FOLLOWING THE BREAK-INS
AND LARGE QUANTITY OF DOCUMENTARY EVIDENCE SEIZED. FROM THIS
EVIDENCE AND INVESTIGATION THIRTYFIVE SUSPECTS WERE DEVELOPED IN
THE DRAFT BOARD BREAK-INS. AMONG THOSE SUSPECTS WERE THE FOLLOWING
WHO WERE SUBSEQUENTLY ARRESTED IN THE CAMDEN ACTION:

PAUL BERNARD COUMING; PETER DONALD FORDI; KATHLEEN MARY RIDOLEI;

END PAGE ONE

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57 FEB 4 1972

PAGE TWO

JOHN PETER GRADY; EDWARD J. MC GOWAN.

SOME OF THIS EVIDENCE WAS TO BE USED IN EASTCON TRIAL AT HARRISBURG. HEARING CONCERNING VALIDITY OF SEARCH WARRANTS WAS SCHEDULED FOR ONE FOUR SEVENTYTWO AT HARRISBURG. DEPARTMENTAL ATTORNEY [REDACTED] STIPULATED TO THE COURT THAT ITEMS OBTAINED DURING SEARCH WERE NOT CRUCIAL TO THE GOVERNMENT'S CASE AND, THEREFORE, NO ATTEMPTS WOULD BE MADE TO USE THESE ITEMS AS EVIDENCE OR FOR LEAD PURPOSE IN THE EASTCON TRIAL. U

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DEFENSE AGREED TO GOVERNMENTS STIPULATIONS AND JUDGE RULED THAT HEARING ON VALIDITY OF THE WARRANTS WOULD NOT BE NECESSARY. DEFENSE REQUESTED THAT EVIDENCE SEIZED BE RETURNED TO DEFENDANTS. JUDGE ORDERED THAT EVIDENCE SHOULD BE RETURNED TO THE DEFENSE FOR PARCELING ^TSOU TO OWNERS. ALL EVIDENCE SEIZED DURING THESE SEARCHES WAS RETURNED. U

PHILA. CONFERRED WITH [REDACTED] RE POSSIBLE FUTURE ACTION IN VIEW OF THIS DEVELOPMENT. HE STATED AS PRACTICAL MATTER THE [REDACTED] CASE IS NOW A DEAD ISSUE AND THAT USE OF [REDACTED] EVIDENCE FOR ANY FUTURE PROSECUTIONS IS NOT FEASIBLE. U

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E N D

~~2-194435~~

~~WA CORRECTION THIS TEL, PAGE TWO, LINESXX LINE SIX FROM BOTTOM,
WORD TWO SHOULD BE "OUT" NOT SOU AS IT READES OK TU GA PLS~~

REW

FBI WASH DC

~~07-09-08-05~~

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20535

DATE: 1/26/72

TO: SAC, Philadelphia
(52-7165 SUB S-2)

Re: CAMDEN ACTION; JAYMA ANN ABDON, AKA
ET AL.; CGR - BURGLARY; TGP; DGP
MUTILATION OF PUBLIC RECORDS
INTERFERENCE WITH ADMINISTRATION OF
SELECTIVE SERVICE ACT OF 1967
CONSPIRACY; ASSAULTING A FEDERAL
OFFICER; OBSTRUCTION OF JUSTICE

716322 716326
716323 716327 716330
716324 716328
716329

Invoice of Contents

716325

Items 27 through 52, 53 through 75, and 78 through 98F
as described in relet, with the exception of money
items 53-B-7, 75-E, 95-0-1, which were not submitted
and items mentioned in first paragraph of Latent
Fingerprint Section report of 1-26-72. U

- ☐ Crypt.-Trans.
- ☐ Document
- ☐ P & C
- ☐ Radio Engineer
- ☒ LFPS

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Special Instructions:
Mail Room: Show shipment date and registry number.
Shipping Room: Show shipment date; bill of lading number;
initial invoice; return to Section checked in block; after
initialing in block, invoice to be placed in administrative file.

FBI File No. 52-94527 APPEN 1

1/26/72 LC A-33896
PACKAGED BY

REGISTERED



UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165) (P)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

DATE: JAN 28 1972

Re Springfield letter to the Bureau, dated 1/5/72, captioned "Camden Action; JAMMA ANN ABDON, aka; CGR - BURGLARY, Etc.," OO: Philadelphia. U

That letter enclosed an FD-302 setting forth results of interview with [redacted] on 12/7/71. U

Offices are requested to caption future correspondence re this phase of the investigation as simply "MEDBURG." Offices also note that Newark is office of origin in the matter captioned "Camden Action, Etc." U

Philadelphia feels that Springfield obtained useful information during the initial interview with [redacted] and agrees that he knows more than he told and is more deeply involved than he admitted. Our objective with respect to MEDBURG is to find out from him the identities of persons known to him whom he suspects have some connection with MEDBURG. His admitted close association with [redacted] and the three priests, FORDI, MC GOWAN, and [redacted] makes it appear highly unlikely that he could be totally ignorant of their activities other than in the Berrigan Defense Committees. U

[redacted] said that his Berrigan Defense Fund activity began in earnest in early February, 1971 when he was visited by his brother-in-law, the brother-in-law's girl friend who subsequently became his wife, and [redacted]

- EX-117
- 2- Bureau
 - 2- Albany (52-2827)
 - 2- Buffalo (52-2230)
 - 2- Springfield (52-2918)
 - 2- Newark (52-6817)
 - 2- New York (52-10018)
 - 1- Philadelphia

JCFM:cag

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REC-34

52-94527-2948

16 FEB 1 1972

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DATE 6-19-84 BY SP5 RJG/lye
Appra 80-1227



[redacted]
[redacted] of course, is [redacted], a usual resident of Rochester, N. Y., who has been extremely active as a member of the BERRIGAN entourage. She is [redacted] years old and is very close to [redacted] another of the individuals to whom [redacted] referred. She has been interviewed by Bureau Agents. The tenor of the interview has been that she is willing to sit down and have a philosophical discussion with the agents about the Vietnam war and similar matters but will not really tell them anything. Her parents have been cooperative and have been interviewed a number of times. The difficulty there is that the parents do not really know much about what their daughter has been up to lately. They are aware of some of her attitudes of which they disapprove. U

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[redacted] is close enough to the [redacted] for example, that she stayed at their home with the [redacted] youngest child during late August and early September, 1971 while the [redacted] were vacationing. During this time, she had the use of the [redacted] station wagon. U

[redacted] has also been positively identified as the girl who identified herself as [redacted] in early March, 1971, when she made what has now become obvious as a pretext appearance at the Resident Agency in Trenton, N. J. The State Selective Service headquarters is housed in the same building with the Resident Agency. A draft board located in a building across the street from the Resident Agency was vandalized on 5/21/71. From evidence seized in the Camden Action, we know now that the Resident Agency itself was under surveillance and was being cased. U

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[redacted] is a [redacted] He is [redacted] years old, married, and lives in a suburb of Rochester, N. Y. He has been extremely active in the BERRIGAN movement and is thought to be one of the principal planners in "actions" taken by the BERRIGAN movement. We have his fingerprints to prove his complicity in a draft board break-in in Philadelphia in February, 1970. U

[] has been a close supporter of JOHN PETER GRADY, the mastermind behind the Camden break-in and the man who has claimed to be responsible for 14 of 18 "actions." GRADY told an informant in early July, 1971 about one of his good friends in Rochester, [] who provided GRADY money and supported GRADY and his family from time to time. U

PETER FORDI, EDWARD MC GOWAN, and []

[] at the same location in New York. FORDI and MC GOWAN were arrested in the Camden Action. FORDI was caught inside the draft board in the process of removing and destroying draft records after the subjects in that case had forcibly and surreptitiously entered the place. MC GOWAN was involved in some of the surveillances and observations made by the subjects in preparation for the raid. He was not apprehended on the spot but later voluntarily surrendered. U

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All three have been very active in support of the BERRIGANS and their philosophy, and all three have been named by an informant as Media burglars. (The fourth burglar named by the same informant is GRADY.) U M.O.

The brothers, DANIEL and PHILIP BERRIGAN, are well-known and their activities have been well chronicled. Some specifics, however, may be useful in further discussions with [] His apparent attitude is continued support and sympathy for the BERRIGAN philosophy. At the same time, however, he purports to deplore violence regardless of its philosophical justification. He defines break-ins, raids, and burglaries of Federal institutions as violence. U

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[] may not be aware of public source information about the BERRIGANS which brings their activities within his definition of violence. U

PHILIP BERRIGAN was one of a group of individuals who walked into Selective Service offices in Baltimore, Md. on 10/27/67 and proceeded to pour what they claimed was blood into the files and into the file cabinets in the office. A photograph of PHILIP BERRIGAN doing this appeared in the newspapers. U

PHILIP BERRIGAN and the others were tried by jury and were adjudged guilty by that jury on 4/16/68 on a charge of Destruction of Government Property and interference with the operation of the Selective Service Act. On 5/24/68, PHILIP BERRIGAN and one of the others were sentenced to a term of six years. U

The convictions were appealed to the Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals and the convictions were upheld on 10/15/69. Petitions for a writ of certiorari were denied by the United States Supreme Court on 2/24/70. Thereafter, the defendants were ordered to report to the United States Marshal on 4/9/70 to begin serving their sentences. (PHILIP BERRIGAN and the others were, of course, on bond during this period following their promise to appear when required.) U

BERRIGAN elected not to honor his promise and became a fugitive. He was apprehended on 4/21/70. U

Recalling that PHILIP BERRIGAN was convicted for the Baltimore Action on 4/16/68, it is of additional interest in judging his worthiness as a philosophical leader that he, along with his brother DANIEL BERRIGAN, M.D. and others, walked into a draft board office in Catonsville, Md. on 5/17/68 and proceeded to forcefully remove files over the protest of Selective Service personnel, removing them to a nearby parking lot where they set them afire. U

The BERRIGANs and their associates in this enterprise were indicted and were found guilty after a jury trial on 10/5/68. They were sentenced on 11/8/68

PH 52-7165

with the sentence of PHILIP BERRIGAN to run concurrently with the sentence imposed on him for the Baltimore Action. U

The sentenced handed down on 11/8/68 was appealed to the Same Circuit Court as before. Conviction was upheld. The Supreme Court denial of certiorari on 2/24/70 was applied to this case. U

DANIEL BERRIGAN, ordered, to report along with his brother on 4/9/70 to begin serving his sentence, elected to take the same course as his brother, to dishonor his promise to appear. He also became a fugitive. U

Springfield may find the foregoing useful in further interviews with [] in an attempt to disabuse him of the notion that the BERRIGANS were unjustly charged and imprisoned. These facts may also cause [] to re-evaluate his loyalties to the BERRIGANS in view of his expressed abhorrence of violence. He may also have cause to wonder whether or not they have the moral courage to face the consequences of their open defiance of the law. U

Philadelphia likes Springfield's approach. We would suggest additional contacts away from [] attorney with a view to changing his philosophical outlook. He has really told us more than he realizes and he surely knows more than he has said. We have no thought that he had anything to do with MEDBURG. He certainly must have some pretty fair ideas about it, however, from his admitted associates. We have thought for some time that [] is among those who could tell the whole story if he would. He may have told part of it to []

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Date: 1/27/72.

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
 FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 SUB K)
 SUBJECT: MEDBURG
 (XEROX LEADS)

A review of Philadelphia file 52-7165 SUB K (serial 153) concerning xerox and other duplicating machines used to reproduce Media documents reflects that [redacted] of Guarantee Brake Parts, Camden, N. J., advised that a xerox 660 having serial number 283 948002 was stolen from the premises of his company, 21st and Federal Streets, Camden, during the course of a burglary which took place 10/15/70. [redacted] advised the burglary was reported to the Camden, N. J., Police Department and was not recovered to the best of his knowledge.

It should be noted that the first surfacings of copies of MEDBURG documents were reproduced on a xerox 660 model duplicator. U

Philadelphia is pursuing investigative leads directed toward locating this xerox 660. U

LEADS

NEW HAVEN;
 AT STAMFORD, CONN.

REC-53

EX-112

52-94527-2949

Will [redacted] through previously established channels contact [redacted] at the Office of General Counsel at Corporate Headquarters of the Xerox Corporation in regard to the following leads: U

- 2 - Bureau (52-94527)
- 2 - New Haven (52-1972)
- 1 - Philadelphia (52-7165 SUB K)

3 FEB 1 1972

1 FEB 8 1972
 (5)

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED

HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED

DATE 6-19-84 BY SP5 RSC/lye

Approved: [Signature]
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent Append M Per 80-1227

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ACTIVE LEADS ON FILE NEW
 CO/PA/PH/ST 3/18/72 NLS

PH 52-7165 SUB K

1. Ascertain if Xerox Corporation has any record of the recovery of the above-described xerox 660 stolen in Camden, N. J., 10/15/70.

2. Ascertain if it is possible to determine from Xerox Corporation records the identity of all xerox 660s reported stolen between the period October 1970 and the Media burglary, 3/9/71.

3. If a record of such stolen xerox 660s is available, ascertain which if any of these machines were recovered prior to the date of MEDBURG for elimination purposes.

4. If service records are still available for the pertinent period, and if determined feasible and logical by Xerox Corporation, request that Regional Service Managers covering the Boston area, New Jersey, Eastern Pennsylvania, and the Baltimore area be directed to make available to the FBI for analysis the service records for service calls on all model 660 machines in those areas during the period 3/10 through 4/1/71 wherein the selenium drum was replaced, polished or thoroughly cleaned.

5. If lead four is accomplished, advise the pertinent offices whom they should contact for this information and instruct these offices to furnish the data to Philadelphia for analysis when compiled.

New Haven should direct its reply to attention of Philadelphia file 52-7165 SUB K. U

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Date: 2/1/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)
FROM SAC, NEW YORK (52-10018-SUB G)
SUBJECT MEDBURG
(CAMDEN ACTION)

Re Albany airtel to Bureau, 1/18/72.

Concerning toll calls made from telephone of

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The Defense Committee, now known as the Harrisburg Defense Committee, is the primary fund raising group for the defense of the East Coast Conspiracy trial. National headquarters was located at 156 5th Ave., NYC, at the date of the telephone call [redacted] and is now located in Harrisburg, Pa. *u*

Appeal 80-1227
ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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DATE *6-19-81* BY *Sp5 RJL/142*

2 Bureau
1-Newark (52-6817)
1-Philadelphia (52-7165-SUB S)
2-Springfield (52-3013)
1-New York

RFB:dmd
(7)

EX-103

REC-6 52-94527-2950

FEB 3 1972

Approved: *[Signature]*

Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Memorandum

TO : DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM : SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Classification*
DATE 8/8/79

APPROPRIATE AGENCIES
AND FIELD OFFICES
ADVISED BY ROUTING
SLIP (S) OF *Classification*
DATE 8/8/79

There follows a brief summary analysis on MEDBURG, a summary of investigation, a listing of subjects and suspects, a statement of current direction of the case and recent developments:

DECLASSIFIED ON
BY 383 VRT/22

SUMMARY ANALYSIS

The burglary of the Resident Agency at Media, Pa., was discovered at 7:55 a.m., on 3/9/71, by the first arriving Special Agent. He first became aware something was amiss when he had difficulty getting his key into the lock when attempting to open the main door to the Resident Agency. After entering the office space, he noted locks on cabinets were in an open position, drawers to desks were open, and the lock to Room 204 was torn off. This door was not normally used and, in addition to being securely locked, had also been blocked by supply cabinets placed against it. The burglars entered the office space by forcing the door to Room 204 and pushing the cabinets aside. U

The building custodian had cleaned the office space shortly after 7:00 p.m., on 3/8/71, and had completed all cleaning of the building at 9:00 p.m. U

[redacted], Philadelphia Stringer for Reuters British News Service, stated he had received a telephone call at 7:00 a.m. on 3/9/71 from individuals claiming responsibility for the burglary. The caller dictated to [redacted] the text of the news release of the Citizens Commission to Investigate the FBI. U EX-112

3-Bureau (52-94527)
1-Philadelphia (52-7165)

JCFM/mjb
(4)

FEB 24 1972



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SI-114

REC 68

CLASS. & EXT. BY SP-5 RIG/8/79
REASON-FCIM, II, 1-2.4.2
DATE OF REVIEW 2/3/92

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Buy U.S. Savings Bonds Regularly on the Payroll Savings Plan

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

A member of the staff of the "Philadelphia Inquirer," a major metropolitan newspaper, stated he had received a telephone call at 4:30 p.m., on 3/9/71, from an unknown male, who inquired about the burglary. This caller claimed to the newspaper staff member that he had seen police and FBI agents outside the Resident Agency at 4 a.m., on 3/9/71. U

From the above, it would appear that the burglary occurred between 9 p.m., on 3/8/71, and 4 a.m., on 3/9/71. U

The immediate investigation and search for physical evidence turned up a number of latent fingerprints. All of these have been eliminated with the exception of two palm prints. From the absence of latents other than those of persons having legitimate access to space, it is supposed that the burglars wore gloves. U

Markings on the hasp and lock casing to room 204 resembling those of a screwdriver or a pry bar were found to be insufficient for identification. An attempt had apparently been made to force the lock on room 203, the main door, by using a wrench, vise-grip pliers, or similar tool. Comparison of these marks with a suspect tool is possible. U

Wire to the radio was cut by pliers or similar tool but identification is not possible. U

Although door locks bore some evidence of attempted picking, no identification with a suspect tool is possible. Desks were apparently entered by prying; however, none of the marks are identifiable with a suspect tool. No tool marks were found on the cabinets. U

A review of records at Philadelphia Headquarters and analysis of items believed to have been in the Resident Agency, determined that some 1,000 serials or documents were stolen. No office equipment was stolen. The only item taken not of a documentary nature was an autographed picture of the Director. Only the picture itself was taken. The frame was left behind. There was no vandalism. An agents brief case was also taken. U

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SUMMARY OF INVESTIGATION

Immediately following discovery of the burglary, an exhaustive search was conducted in the office space itself, in the restrooms, public corridors, stairways, and around the outside of the building for physical evidence. This included a complete search of trash cans and recesses and culverts at the base of the surrounding buildings and at the curb right in front of the building. Nothing was found. One of the bus services serving Media and a nearby town was found to run its last bus from Media, Pa., at 6 p.m., and to have no further service until 6 a.m. The Media trolley leaves Media just before 1 a.m., on its last run and does not begin again until 6 a.m. U

The driver of the only taxicab on duty, 3/8-9/71, stated he handled only his regular customers and had gone off duty at 2 a.m. U

Trolleys of another service depart Media for Philadelphia shortly before midnight and at 12:33 a.m. There are similar trolleys at about 5:45 a.m., and shortly after 6 a.m. Operators of all these trolleys were interviewed and were able to provide no information of value. All of the security guards who served in the Media County Courthouse, which is at an angular distance across the street from the Resident Agency, were interviewed. None was able to provide any information of value. U

Media has a volunteer fire department. The one individual on duty went home at 10 p.m. There were no fire calls during the night. U

Members of the cleaning force of buildings in the surrounding areas, who normally work at night, were interviewed. They could provide no information of value. U

Media has a volunteer ambulance service. They had no calls during the night of 3/8-9/71. U

The Post Office Department makes no pickups from boxes on the street after 5:30 p.m. There are about 35 employees in the building itself on the 2 - 11 p.m. shift and a maximum of three on the midnight to 8 a.m. shift. They all work inside the building. None was able to provide any information of value. U

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Personnel of all motels in Media and surrounding areas were interviewed and records examined, where appropriate, without result. U

Registered owners of cars parked and moving during the evening and after midnight hours of the Monday night following the burglary were identified and interviewed. None were able to provide any information of value. Security officers and established sources at all of the colleges and universities in the area surrounding Media were apprised of the burglary and their assistance sought. None were able to provide any information of value. U

Inquiry was made of the building management and the rental agency as well as custodial and maintenance personnel, to determine if they had ever been approached to provide a layout of the building housing the Resident Agency or the Resident Agency itself. Their replies were all in the negative. U

Persons who had done maintenance work in the building on a regular or occasional basis were questioned. They could provide no information of value. U

Persons who had at one time lived at one of the apartments, as well as persons currently residing there, of course were interviewed. They could provide no information of value. U

Locksmiths in the Philadelphia Division were interviewed for the identities of any individuals possibly known to them who might be skilled in lock picking who might be suspects in this case. This was without positive result. The most prominent locksmithing school was identified and names of suspects were searched through the roster of students or graduates. This was without positive result. All members of the Media Police Department were interviewed. Although there were extensive, time consuming investigations conducted based upon information furnished by them, none of the information they provided relating to police incidents had any connection with the case, which included such things as an incident involving a rented car at a motel and arrests made during the pertinent period. The police officers themselves observed nothing having a bearing on the burglary. U

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PH 52-7165

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Police officers were interviewed and records were searched at surrounding police departments. No information of value was developed. U

Persons arrested in Media during the night charged with other burglaries were interviewed to no avail. U

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The neighborhood investigation itself was conducted house to house, business to business, and block to block. Residents in homes and apartments were interviewed as well as proprietors and personnel in business establishments. Owners and employees of bars, restaurants, service stations, and service establishments were interviewed. Where residents were not at home, they were interviewed on a subsequent date. Employees not at work on a particular date were interviewed on a subsequent date. U

Photographs were shown in each instance and as additional logical suspects were developed, these photographs were displayed. In any instance in which there was a hint that subsequent displays of additional photographs would be useful, this was done. U

Interviews were conducted and photographs displayed at all service stations in the Media area as well as the State Liquor stores in the vicinity of Media, based partially on JOHN PETER GRADY's known appetite for liquor. Car rental agencies were contacted and photographs displayed. U

The above investigation conducted in the days immediately following the burglary was, without real results, except for the following three items: U

A male witness in Media described a Ford Econoline van with a Delaware license which he had observed parked near the Resident Agency prior to the burglary. His description matched a vehicle driven by [redacted] affiliated with persons active in the "New Left" in Philadelphia. The witness was given the opportunity to walk along a street where [redacted] vehicle was parked and he identified [redacted] van as the van he had seen in Media. He recalled it had been parked near the Resident Agency on March 6, 1971, basing his recollection on the fact that March 6 was a Saturday, and that had been the only Saturday the witness worked in March. Attempts to interview [redacted] have been non-productive. U

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One [] resides in an apartment with an unobstructed view of the alleyway in the rear of the building which housed the Resident Agency. He said that he worked until about 11:30 p.m., and then went directly home, arriving about midnight. He said he watched television until 4 or 5 a.m. At about 2 or 3 a.m., he heard a car drive into the alleyway and from the noise made, he judged there were several occupants. After about 15 minutes he looked out. He was unable to see the car itself since it was parked behind a truck which normally parked in the alley. The only thing really visible to him was the head of one individual which he was able to see above the truck. He was only able to say that the individual was a white male, twenties, long hair, wearing old fashioned glasses. When [] opened his apartment window, he believes he startled the individuals because they departed. He was unable to describe the vehicle conclusively and subsequent interviews with him have produced no more specific information. [] said that he had been a special student at a remedial institute for several years. U

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[] who spent the night of March 8 - 9, 1971, in an apartment across the street at an angle from the Resident Agency. He said that sometime between 10 and 11 p.m., on March 8, he heard the sound of a vehicle parking in front of the apartment house. The headlights were turned off but the engine remained on. After about five minutes, the vehicle pulled away. It returned 30 to 50 minutes later, but not later than 11:30 p.m., and parked in the same location, again with the headlights off and the engine running. Shortly thereafter, [] heard someone running in the direction of the apartment house, and he heard the sound of a car door opening and closing. The vehicle then departed. U

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Because of lighting conditions, [] was only able to observe the occupant in the right front seat who appeared to be a white female in her late twenties or early thirties. [] was unable to describe the car except in general terms, but he was able to narrow his

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guess down to three models after being shown photographs of American made cars of various vintages. Our investigative line has been to determine if any of the suspects own or have owned a car meeting the general description of these three vehicles. So far, the results have been non-productive. U

Believing that the burglars would have required a number of bags to haul away the records, and based on previous experience in break-in cases, a canvass was made in an attempt to discover the source of the bags that may have been used. One dealer, among all those contacted, recalled a sale of what he considered to be an unusually large number of bags. He was able to describe the purchaser in general terms only and had no record of the transaction. He was shown countless photographs of suspects without results. U

Knowing that "walkie-talkie" radios have been used in prior break-ins, a survey of dealers handling such equipment was made. This was without positive results. One suspect, [redacted] was known to have his transceiver repaired at a particular location. Since his last transaction there, however, ownership of the store has changed and despite review of records by store personnel and special agents, no record was located that [redacted] had ever done business there. U

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Delivery route drivers serving the Media area were interviewed. As in all interviews, questions were not restricted to the actual time of the burglary, but related to any activity of significance prior to the burglary. Interviews with the delivery route drivers were also without result. U

Following the above, additional teams not having previously participated in the investigation around the Resident Agency were dispatched for a second neighborhood investigation. This encompassed 35 square blocks and resulted in interviews with about 1,800 persons. No information of value was developed. U

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Thereafter, a third neighborhood investigation was conducted concentrating on the area immediately surrounding the building which had housed the Resident Agency, seeking possible sites from which the burglars might have surveilled the Resident Agency or might have maintained lookouts during the burglary. The entrances of a number of rooms of a number of buildings were processed for fingerprints and various items, such as discarded beer cans, cigarette butts, and the like were picked up. Processing of the latents and the physical items was without useful results. U

THE "WALK-INS"

In mid-January 1971, a white female appeared at the Media Resident Agency. She said she was an instructor at Haverford College conducting a seminar involving professional career people. She wanted a Bureau speaker. She was advised that arrangements for speakers had to be made through headquarters in Philadelphia. (There is no record in the Philadelphia Office of any request from anyone at Haverford College around this time for a speaker to participate in a seminar.) U

The special agent who had talked briefly to this woman positively identified [redacted] from a number of photographs as the woman who had talked to him about getting a speaker. U

[redacted] was at that time an [redacted] at [redacted] in the Political Science Department. U

Agents attempted to interview [redacted] on March 17, 1971. She was hostile and apprehensive and insisted on having fellow employees with her during the interview. She also attempted to tape the interview. When asked to desist, she replied that the FBI always recorded their interviews. When reminded that if she had ever visited an FBI Office she would know that this was not true, and when asked if she had in fact visited an FBI Office, her reply was interrupted by one of her associates who exclaimed loudly, "Don't answer that question." This same associate asked if [redacted] b6 b7C

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was a suspect in the Media burglary. The subject of the Media Burglary had not previously been mentioned. Agents had the impression that [] was visibly shaken by the confrontation with the agents and appeared to be more so at the mention of her possibly having been in an FBI Office. **U**

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There was a second walk-in on 2/24/71. This woman appears to be the same individual who earlier in the same day had come to the Resident Agency while it was unoccupied. An employee of the local draft board, whose offices are adjacent to the former Resident Agency space, tried to be of help to this woman. She told the unknown caller that an agent would probably return about 1 p.m., and that she could perhaps come back at that time. U

When the caller did appear at about 1 p.m., she claimed to be making a survey concerning equal job opportunities for women in connection with a conference to be held at Temple University the following weekend. In response to her questions, she was told that the FBI does not hire women Special Agents and that there were no clerical personnel assigned to the Media Resident Agency. She was given literature on the Bureau's employment policy and opportunities. U

A survey conducted in the area of the Resident Agency following the burglary, disclosed no other instance of any establishment, private or governmental, having been approached concerning this alleged survey on equal employment opportunities for women. U

The draft board employee who most probably encountered the same woman and the Special Agents who had observed her viewed countless photographs of female suspects. The woman who came into the Resident Agency was dressed in a style typical of New Left adherents and would be relatively indistinguishable from others of the same age group and culture. Special Agents have been unable to positively identify this woman from photographs or personal observations of suspects, however, the draft board employee is certain that the woman she saw in the hallway was KATHLEEN RIDOLFI. U

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IDENTITY OF SUBJECTS

During the course of this investigation, more than 300 suspects were developed and individual case files opened for investigation. Most were eliminated by establishing their whereabouts during the pertinent period, or by interview. U

Following are those now considered to be principal subjects or principal suspects, although there are others not yet positively eliminated. U

SUBJECTS

JOHN PETER GRADY

GRADY is a 46 year old, white, male, native-born American of Irish extraction; who is married with five children under 18 years of age, whose residence of record is Bronx, N.Y. After receiving an honorable discharge from the U.S. Navy in World War II, he returned to college and received a B.A. degree in Sociology from Manhattan College and an M.A. degree from Fordham. He was the recipient of a Fulbright Scholarship, studying in England for a year in the early 1950's. U

Since college he has held numerous jobs, the most recent of which was the setting up of Resistance Book Distributors, whose proceeds were to go to the Berrigan Defense Fund. This venture failed. He has been described as an "action man for the BERRIGANS," and brags that he was responsible for 14 of 18 successful "actions" that took place in the last three years. He was the prime mover and organizer in the Camden, N.J., draft board break-in of August 21-22, 1971, in which he and the other participants were arrested by FBI Agents. U

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PETER DONALD FORDI

FORDI is a [redacted] native-born, white, male Jesuit Priest. His residence is [redacted], and he is reportedly working on his Master of Sacred Theology degree at Woodstock College, New York City. He is an ordained Priest, but has no known specific assignment. He surfaced as one of the group calling themselves the East Coast Conspiracy to Save Lives, which group claimed responsibility for

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the destruction of draft board records at the locations in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 6-7, 1970; and the ransacking of General Electric Offices in Washington, D.C., on February 7, 1970. He was present on April 21, 1970, at the church in New York City where PHILIP BERRIGAN, a Federal fugitive, was arrested. In a television appearance, he accused the Director and the FBI as "Political Police" who constitute the real threat to the people of the United States. FORDI was arrested inside the Camden, N.J., draft board by FBI Agents on August 22, 1971. U

EDWARD J. MC GOWAN

MC GOWAN is a [redacted] native-born white male, Jesuit Priest. He resides at [redacted] and has no known church assignment. He received his Bachelor Divinity from Woodstock College and was ordained in 1968. He was one of a group calling itself the "New York 8" which claimed responsibility for draft board break-ins in the Bronx, N.Y., on August 1-2, 1969, and Jamaica, N.Y., on August 14-15, 1969. U

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On September 8, 1971, MC GOWAN was arrested by the FBI for conspiracy regarding the Camden draft board break-in on August 22, 1971. He has been active in the Harrisburg Defense Committee and is an associated of PHIL BERRIGAN. U

[redacted] is a [redacted]
[redacted] He has no known assignment and resides at [redacted] with Fathers EDWARD MURPHY, PETER FORDI, and EDWARD MC GOWAN. Having pursued a Catholic education [redacted]

He participated in a burglary and destruction of Dow Chemical Company Offices in Washington, D.C., on March 22, 1969; was sentenced on May 6, 1970, to six months in jail and three years probation; freed on \$1000 appeal bond. He is a member of the Harrisburg Defense Committee. U

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PAUL B. COUMING

PAUL BERNARD COUMING

COUMING is a [redacted] white, male, native-born American. He is single, not known to be gainfully employed, and resides at [redacted], a commune at which members of Resist live. U

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COUMING was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department on February 7, 1970, in a car parked outside a building housing draft boards, which had been broken into that night. He was known to have been involved in the planning of the "action." On November 23, 1970, he was indicted on three counts of a Selective Service Act violation, failed to show up for his trial, and was arrested by U.S. Marshal on February 10, 1971, at a Paulist Center in Boston where he had taken sanctuary. He was convicted on two counts, given three years probation, and alternate service as prescribed by Selective Service System. On April 9, 1971, he was arrested at a demonstration at the Department of Justice, Washington, D.C., at which copies of material stolen from the Media Resident Agency were distributed. [redacted]

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On August 22, 1971, he was arrested by FBI Agents inside the draft board in Camden, N.J., for destruction of Government property, theft of Government property, and conspiracy. U

KATHLEEN MARY RIDOLFI

KATHLEEN RIDOLFI

NO
RIDOLFI, also known as [redacted] is a [redacted] white, female, native of Philadelphia, Pa. She is a high school graduate who attended college but did not graduate. She is unemployed and resides with [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa. She was previously engaged in working with JOHN PETER GRADY in setting up the Alternate Book Store in Philadelphia, a radical book store whose proceeds were to go to the Berrigan Defense Fund. U

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Information available indicates that she was involved in the planning of the Philadelphia draft board break-ins of February 7, 1970, and the Trenton, N.J., draft board break-in of May 21, 1971. She was a constant companion of JOHN PETER

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GRADY in the planning of the Camden, N.J., draft board break-in. She was arrested by FBI Agents on August 22, 1971, inside the Camden draft board for breaking and entering, destruction of Government property, and theft of Government property. U

A girl, who identified herself as KATHLEEN RIDOLFI, was the driver of the car in which JOHN PETER GRADY was riding when it was stopped on March 11, 1971, for a traffic violation in West Windsor Township, N.J. U

Her close relationship with GRADY; her history of working with GRADY in three draft board actions; and her being with GRADY on March 11, 1971, would indicate that, if GRADY was involved in MEDBURG, she was too. U

ROBERT WILLIAM WILLIAMSON

Bob Williamson

NJ WILLIAMSON, also known as [redacted] is a [redacted] single, white, male, [redacted] He is employed by the Pennsylvania Department of Public Assistance and resides in [redacted] He completed three years at [redacted] in Philadelphia, Pa. U

He was one of a group calling themselves, "We The People" that claimed responsibility for the draft board actions in Philadelphia, Pa., and Lansdowne, Pa., on May 19-20, 1971. On August 22, 1971, he was arrested inside the Camden, N.J. Draft Board by FBI Agents for burglary, destruction of Government property, and theft of Government property. U

Following MENBURG, [redacted] *PA* had a series of conversations with JOHN PETER GRADY, [redacted] and others involved in the BERRIGAN entourage. [redacted] interpretation of these conversations led him to the conclusion that GRADY, FORDI, MC GOWAN [redacted] were the principals in MEDBURG. For example: U

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GRADY kept after the [redacted]

In one of the conversations with [redacted] on the subject

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of MEDBURG, informant led the conversation around to those responsible and elicited comments from [redacted] which left him in no doubt that GRADY [redacted] even made reference to GRADY [redacted] gone inside on the job, [redacted]

According to information [redacted] GRADY was in Philadelphia area the night of MEDBURG. The whereabouts of the other three on the night of the burglary have not been established. U

Information causing listing of COUMING, RIDOLFI and WILLIAMSON as subjects is contained in another location in this letter. U

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IDENTITY OF PRINCIPAL SUSPECTS

ANITA A. RICCI [redacted]

nd
RICCI is a 22 year old, single, white, female, native of Philadelphia, Pa. She is unemployed and resides [redacted] Pa. U

Information is available that indicates she may have had some participation in the draft board actions in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 6-7, 1970. She participated in the planning and surveillance of the Camden Draft Board action of August 21-22, 1971. [redacted] but was later indicted by a Federal Grand Jury as a conspirator. U

She and KATHLEEN RIDOLFI lived with JOHN PETER GRADY during July, 1971, during the casing period of the Camden, N.J., Draft Board. There are indications that she was the second girl in the car with JOHN PETER GRADY when they were stopped on March 11, 1971, by the West Windsor Township, N.J., Police Department for a traffic violation. This, in view of her [redacted] with GRADY, would indicate that if GRADY was involved in MEDBURG, she was too. U

JOHN ROBERT SWINGLISH [redacted]

SWINGLISH is a [redacted] single, white, male, who resides at [redacted] He claims to be a truck driver. U

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SWINGLISH was formerly the coordinator for the Catholic Peace Fellowship in Washington, D. C. He participated as a recruiter in the plot to blow up the heating tunnels in Washington, D. C., (the Harrisburg case). U

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[redacted]
[redacted] He has made public appearances in behalf of the BERRIGANS and EASTCON. He claimed that he had been personally involved in every draft board action that took place in the state of Delaware in 1970. He was one of several individuals who claimed responsibility for the destruction of draft board records in New Haven, Conn., on July 9, 1970. U

He joined the conspiracy to break into the Camden, N. J., Draft Board and participated in the planning and surveillance for that action. On August 22, 1971 he was arrested by FBI Agents in the vicinity of the Camden Post Office during the burglary on that date. U

On March 15, 1971, at a public meeting in a general panel discussion, SWINGLISH made reference to "stopping the Government before it stops us." In this vein he made reference to the "Media action" and remarked to the effect that "We had been interested for some time as to what they had in their files up there." Subsequently, in an apparent attempt to retract what he had said, he stated he did not really know what had happened at Media or who was responsible. In a subsequent interview by FBI Agents, he disclaimed any knowledge of MEDBURG. At a press conference on October 27, 1971, he spoke about his indictment in Camden, N. J., and complained about FBI surveillances. He stated "we" have and will "physically" enter Government offices. "We" will stop the surveillances this way. U

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[redacted]
[redacted] is considered a MEDBURG suspect because of her prior casing of the Media, Pa., Resident Agency, which is described elsewhere in this letter. U

[redacted]
[redacted] is a [redacted] He
[redacted] and residing at [redacted]

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is employed as a cab driver in Philadelphia and is reported to be a student locksmith. U

He participated in the surveillance of the Camden Draft Board. He was arrested for the burglary of that draft board on the night of the break-in in the vicinity of the crime. U

He is considered a MEDBURG suspect because of his reputation as a locksmith and participation in the Camden action. U

[redacted] also known as [redacted] is a [redacted] He is married with two children, but separated from his wife. He is a mechanic by trade and works as a handyman for members of the Philadelphia Resistance. He makes his residence at [redacted] Philadelphia, Pa., the address of the [redacted]

[redacted] on March 8, 1971, which an informant termed [redacted] have not been satisfactory accounted for. A truck, similar to the one owned by [redacted] was observed parked in the vicinity of the Media Resident Agency on March 6, 1971. U

EDWARD JOSEPH MURPHY [redacted]

N8 MURPHY is a [redacted] white, male, Jesuit Priest. He resides at [redacted] New York City, [redacted] Community) and is a native New Yorker. Though he is a Jesuit, he has no specific assignment or duties. U *N.Y.*

He publicly proclaimed himself to be a member of the "New York Eight," a group of individuals claiming responsibility for the destruction of draft records at Bronx and Queens, N.Y. He was a member of the "Conspiracy of Conscience," a group of individuals who claimed responsibility for the destruction of draft records at Trenton, N.J. He participated in the surveillance of, and was indicted for the burglary of, the Federal Courthouse and Post Office Building at Camden, N.J. During the planning of the Camden action he delivered \$180 to JOHN PETER GRADY from unnamed principals in New York City. U

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MURPHY is considered a MEDBURG suspect because of his close association with GRADY, FORDI, [redacted] MC GOWAN, and because of his proclivity for BERRIGAN-type actions. U

NA
[redacted] is a [redacted] who was born in [redacted]. He was last known to be living in [redacted] for "Project Peace." He is a former seminarian with approximately two years of college. U

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Available information indicates that [redacted] was involved in the three draft board actions in Philadelphia, Pa., on February 6-7, 1970. He rented the apartment used as headquarters for the action. PHIL BERRIGAN was known to have visited there. He was a member of the group calling themselves, "We The People," which claimed responsibility for the draft board actions in Philadelphia and Lansdowne, Pa., on the night of May 19-20, 1970. He was arrested on September 2, 1970, in an attempted draft board break-in in Bridgeton, N.J. He was indicted, but the charges were later dismissed by the United States Attorney. He is believed identical with an individual who lived with [redacted] and ED MC GOWAN in New York City. U

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[redacted] is a [redacted] of [redacted]. She is currently employed at the Neuman Center, Boston University, as [redacted] reportedly working for the BERRIGAN Defense Committee. U

She was one of a group calling themselves the "New York Eight," which claimed responsibility for destruction of draft board records in the Bronx, New York City, on August 1, 1969, and Jamaica, New York City, on August 15, 1969. She was arrested by the Philadelphia Police Department on February 7, 1970, hiding in the men's room adjacent to the draft board offices in the building at 1421 Cherry Street on the night the draft board was burglarized. She appeared to be in charge of planning meetings for draft board actions in Wilmington, Del., New Haven, Conn., and New York City. Subsequently, local boards in New Haven and Wilmington were broken into. In illegal

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BERRIGAN - [] correspondence, [] implicated [] as being in both the New Haven and Wilmington actions. U

[] of PHIL BERRIGAN and [] BERRIGAN mentioned [] in his correspondence as one who should be brought into the proposed kidnapping (EASTCON). U

A woman named [] said to closely resemble the mug photograph of the subject) was observed in what was termed a private and important conversation on March 15, 1971, at SANE Headquarters in Philadelphia, Pa. [] resides with members of Resist, the organization which distributed stolen MEDBURG material to the Boston newspapers. In a speech on the activities of the New Catholic Left she spoke of MEDBURG in an ambiguous way so that a listener might construe MEDBURG as a New Catholic Left activity. []

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Her Berriganite zeal and her extensive contacts in those circles and her extensive draft board action history make her a suspect in MEDBURG. U

[] is a [] He is presently employed at [] received his Ph. D. in physics from Chicago University. U

Information available to date indicates [] as one of the prime movers in Anti-draft, Anti-war activity in Northeast U.S.A. [] was actively involved in the State of Delaware draft board break-ins on June 17-18, 1970, and is a subject in the three Philadelphia, Pa., draft board break-ins on February 7, 1970. [] reportedly received copies of documents stolen from Media, Pa., Resident Agency. He is an undicted co-conspirator in the BERRIGAN conspiracy case. [] is a close associate of PHIL BERRIGAN and described in illegal correspondence between [] and BERRIGAN as solid. [] has a long record of militant Anti-draft, Anti-war activity in the Philadelphia area. U

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Evidence Developed Through Examination of Documents Surfaced Subsequent to Burglary

1. Copying Machines

A. Xerox 660

On March 19, 1971, two packets of reproductions of FBI documents were mailed from Princeton, N. J., to U. S. Senator GEORGE MC GOVERN and to the Washington Bureau of the "Los Angeles Times." On March 21, 1971, U. S. Representative PARREN MITCHELL received a like packet as did the Washington Bureau of the "New York Times." In all 50 copies of FBI documents were included in these packets. Examination by Xerox chemists determined 52 of these documents bore a unique dot indicating production on one machine, a Xerox Model 660 machine. Since the third week of March, no additional reproductions have occurred bearing this characteristic mark.()

FBI Laboratory has advised the dot on these documents is identifiable. However, in excess of 4,000 specimens from Xerox 660 machines have been obtained, and no identification affected to date. The dot appears one-quarter to one-half inch from the bottom of the documents and approximately four and one-half inches from the left-hand border.()

Xerox officials were queried concerning possibility of identifying the Xerox 660 through a sudden jump in copy count on one of their machines. They stated that this procedure would be impractical for a variety of reasons.()

B. Xerox 2400

On March 31, 1971, a number of individuals identified in stolen FBI documents as having furnished information to the FBI received letters from the "Citizens' Commission to Investigate the FBI (CCIF)." Analysis of these letters by Xerox chemists determined they were reproductions of a Xerox Model 2400 machine. Two of the documents bore a unique horizontal line in the upper left-hand corner. Xerox advised this line was the result of a scratch on the drum of the copying machine.()

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Specimens have been obtained from Xerox 2400 machines. However, none of the specimens obtained to date have displayed the unique horizontal line. U

C. 3M

Seven reproduced FBI documents mailed to the Chicago Office of the "Los Angeles Times" from Harrisburg, Pa., April 3, 1971, were determined to have been reproduced on a 3M copying machine. Two other documents left at the residence of U. S. Representative PARREN MITCHELL on March 21, 1971, were likewise reproduced on such a machine. Examination by representatives of the 3M Company determined the copies were produced on a manually operated model, but the particular model could not be ascertained. Also the documents did not bear any distinct characteristics which might be matched to subsequent surfaced reproduced documents. U

D. Olivetti - Underwood Copia II, Model 514

Five items have been recovered which were determined to be reproductions from an Olivetti - Underwood (O-U) Copier. Each was a copy of the same document, a March 18, 1971, letter from the CCIF beginning, "Dear Friend, Enclosed you will find..." Examination by O-U officials determined the documents were reproductions of an O-U Copia II, Model 514, machine. However, no characteristics were noted on the copies which would enable identification of the particular machine on which the copies were made. O-U officials have advised this particular model was sold commercially, as well as placed in numerous locations, particularly colleges, as a coin-operated reproduction unit. U

E. Smith Corona Marchant (SCM)

On April 19, 1971, three individuals in the Philadelphia, Pa., area received letters postmarked Philadelphia, enclosing copies of FBI documents pertaining to them. On April 22, 1971, packets of documents were mailed from Wilmington, Del., to the Washington Offices of the "Washington Post" and the "Los Angeles Times." A total of more than 50 reproduced FBI documents were included in

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these mailings. They were determined to be copies from an SCM copying machine. SCM officials examining samples of the reproductions determined they were made on a Model 33 or Model 44 machine, but could not be more specific. It was further determined the copies did not bear unique characteristics which would enable identification with specimens from sample machines. U

2. Typewriters

A. IBM Selectric (Elite)

Three envelopes with original impressions of IBM Selectric Elite style of type have been recovered following their mailing to individuals by CCIF. Two of them were postmarked April 3, 1971, at Harrisburg, Pa., the other March 25, 1971, at Philadelphia. In addition, two other documents have surfaced which bear the same style of type, the original CCIF press release dated March 8, 1971, and a letter (received by three individuals) dated April 3, 1971. Identification of this machine through comparison with the original impressions on the three envelopes is possible. U

B. IBM Selectric (Script)

The IBM Script style of type has appeared on two items. One was an envelope postmarked April 22, 1971, at Wilmington, Del., addressed to the Washington Office of the "Los Angeles Times;" the other an enclosed cover letter from CCIF dated April 21, 1971. No other surfaced documents have displayed this type style. U

C. IBM Courier

On April 28, 1971, an unidentified individual distributed ten manila envelopes to various press representatives at the Press Building in Washington, D. C. Enclosed in the envelope was a two page press release allegedly authored by the CCIF. The envelopes bore a sticker of the Peoples Coalition for Peace and Justice, a Washington, D. C., organization. The press release was determined to have been prepared on a typewriter with IBM Courier type style. No other documents have surfaced in this case with this type style. U

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D. Remington Elite

Only one document, copies of which were received by four individuals, has surfaced bearing the Remington Elite type style. This document is a March 18, 1971, letter of the CCIF. The FBI Laboratory has advised, although the specimens are reproductions and not original typewriting impressions, the reproductions are of such quality as to allow identification of the machine on which the letter was prepared. U

E. Royal Merit Elite

Nine envelopes addressed to individuals accused of furnishing information to the FBI have been recovered, each of which was prepared on a typewriter with Royal Merit Elite type style. These envelopes, postmarked March 31, 1971, at Philadelphia, enclosed a reproduction of a CCIF letter likewise prepared on a machine with this same type face. In addition, another CCIF letter dated April 3, 1971, and mailed from Harrisburg, Pa., was noted as having Royal Merit Elite characteristics. Identification of the machine on which the envelopes were prepared is possible since they display clear original type impressions. U

F. Ransmayer - Rodrian (RA-RO) Elite

On March 10, 1971, WILLIAM WINGELL, Philadelphia representative of Reuter's News Service, received an envelope in the mail postmarked March 9 at Philadelphia. Enclosed in the envelope was the March 8, 1971, press release of the CCIF claiming responsibility for the Media burglary. The FBI Laboratory determined the envelope was prepared on a typewriter with RA-RO Elite type style. This type style, manufactured in West Germany, did not reappear on surfaced documents until April 19, 1971. On that date, three individuals were mailed documents from Philadelphia pertaining to the investigation by the FBI into their activities. The envelopes, as well as the enclosed letter from the CCIF dated April 19, were prepared on a typewriter with the RA-RO Elite type face characteristics. Identification of this machine is likewise possible through comparison with the original type impressions on the four envelopes which have surfaced. U

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3. Staplers

FBI Laboratory examination has been conducted on the staples affixed to surface FBI documents recovered between mid-March and mid-April. By comparison of tool marks imparted on the staples, the Laboratory was able to group staples from the documents as having been stapled with the same stapler. In the group of documents examined, it was determined through the tool marks that at least 20 different staplers had been used. Also, four different types of staples have been utilized, falt wire, round wire with flat cut-off ends, round wire with chisel points, and heavy gauge flat wire. U

Identification of the staplers used in preparing some of the surfaced packets is possible through comparison with the tool marks imparted by the stapler on the staple. U

4. Handprinting

On March 19, 1971, two envelopes bearing handprinting addresses were mailed from Princenton, N.J., which contained letters from the CCIF and copies of several FBI documents. These envelopes were addressed as follows: U

1. Senator GEORGE MC GOVERN
U.S. Senator, S. Dakota
Senate Office Building
Washington, D.C.
2. Mr. JACK NELSON
Los Angeles Times
Washington Office
Washington, D.C.

The Laboratory concluded the same individuals printed the addresses on both envelopes. U

All other envelopes associated with mailings by the CCIF have had typewritten addresses. U

5. Latent Fingerprints

FBI Identification Division examination of recovered materials, which have been disseminated by CCIF, has identified 31 documents on which unidentified latent fingerprints have been developed. These documents were part of packets received by ten

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PH 52-7165

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different persons, for many of whom elimination fingerprints are not available to compare with the latnets. Thus far, examination has produced 79 latent fingerprints and three latent palm prints suitable for identification.U

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INVESTIGATION TO LOCATE
ORIGINAL DOCUMENTS

JOHN PETER GRADY organized the Resistance Book Distributors and set up book stores using the name Alternate Book Store near college campuses. His supposed purpose was to encourage professors to have their students buy books from these stores, the profits of which were supposed to benefit the Berrigan defense. U

One of these stores was established near Temple University in Philadelphia. Having developed GRADY as an early Medburg suspect and knowing of his connection with the Alternate Book Store, a search was conducted there under appropriate pretext immediately following Medburg, considering the book store as a likely hiding place for the documents. This was without positive result. U

Persons affiliated with Philadelphia Resistance were early suspects in Medburg. The organization maintains an office in Philadelphia. Informants were targeted against individual Resistance members and against the organization itself. New sources were developed. Although it was clear that Philadelphia Resistance had some knowledge of the Citizen's Commission to Investigate the FBI, and although some material was mailed from there, no information was developed that Philadelphia Resistance actually had Medburg documents. The question of participation in distribution of copies has not yet been resolved. U

Sources were also developed having access to communes in Philadelphia inhabited by Resistance people and New Left adherents. Observation by informants and developed sources there failed to disclose any evidence that Media documents were maintained at these locations. U

There were some mailings of documents from Harrisburg, Pa. The postmarks coincided with a gathering of individuals from a variety of "New Left" groups in Harrisburg. Any one of the persons participating in the gathering could well have mailed the documents; however, investigation on this point has been without result. U

Each mailing and surfacing of copies of Media documents was investigated as far as possible seeking a link to the location of the original documents. These

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investigations were without positive result. **U**

A most intensive investigation was conducted following identification of the principal copier as a Xerox 660. The particular machine used imparted a characteristic marking to the copy which would serve to identify the xerox machine being used. Over 4,000 specimens were obtained from xerox machines from east coast offices. The xerox machine used by the distributors of the documents has not yet been identified. **U**

Resist in Cambridge, Mass., is known to have been a distribution center for copies of Media documents. Investigation conducted by Boston does not indicate that originals are maintained by Resist in Cambridge or that they are reproducing copies. They have mailed out a considerable volume of copies but their source for these copies remains unknown despite Boston's employment of normally productive investigative techniques. **U**

Based on information furnished by a citizen previously unknown to Philadelphia, the search warrant was executed at the apartment of [redacted] in Philadelphia on May 16, 1971. Documents found in her possession were xerox copies of Media documents. She claimed (and it is apparently true) that she had the documents in her home for research in connection with a project on which she was working for a local Quaker group. **U**

[redacted] attributed information to [redacted] ^{md} ^{WIS} to the effect that [redacted] ^{MASS} had been in Baltimore on April 2, 1971, to take back some of the records from Media. It was established that [redacted] had been in Baltimore on April 2, 1971, and had been in touch with

^{md} [redacted] received confirmation from [redacted] in Ithaca, N.Y., that [redacted] mailed some Media material from Cambridge, Mass. **U**

On June 25, 1971, [redacted] alluded to the "Pentagon Papers" and stated that since May 14, 1971, he had had the original Media documents in his hands. He said the originals were in Minneapolis. A check of telephone toll records showed a [redacted] during the pertinent period [redacted] a member of the Milwaukee 14 now residing in Minneapolis. Extensive investigation was conducted in Minneapolis concentrating on

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[redacted] in an attempt to locate the documents. This was without positive result. U

As noted elsewhere in this letter, a review of telephone tolls showed [redacted]

[redacted] was not at work on June 4, 1971 (Friday). The date June 4, 1971, falls between May 14 and June 25, 1971. U

At the time [redacted] was talking in Baltimore about the documents being in Minneapolis, he had originally said Milwaukee in a possible slip of the tongue. He was corrected by his wife on that occasion. Since the Minneapolis investigation was unavailing, inquiries are now being made in an attempt to establish whether or not [redacted] may have been in Chicago on June 4, 1971, (a logical change-point for air travel from Baltimore to Milwaukee), and to establish whether or not members of the Milwaukee 14 may have knowledge of the location of the original Media documents. (This connection is based in part on the fact that [redacted] who allegedly took documents from Baltimore to Boston, is a member of the Milwaukee 14). U

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Based on [redacted] travels and information furnished by [redacted] as well as investigation resulting from surfacing of documents, a searching and wide-range investigation was conducted in Baltimore looking for the original documents. This investigation was without positive result. U

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THRUST OF INVESTIGATION SINCE
8/22/71 (CAMDEN ACTION) AND
SIGNIFICANT DEVELOPMENTS

Much was learned of the method of operation used by the Camden Action subjects during surveillance of their activities prior to 8/22/71. Reinvestigations were instituted in Media and environs based on this knowledge. U

Interviews had already been conducted and photographs had been shown at the State liquor stores in the Media area. We had learned that the Camden subjects supported themselves by theft and shoplifting while preparing the Camden burglary. This included GRADY's liquor supply. Wilmington, Del., is a short drive from Media and liquor stores in Wilmington were therefore canvassed. Proprietors and personnel were interviewed and photographs displayed. This was without positive result. U

Having learned that the Camden subjects habitually gathered in the early morning hours at the end of their own surveillances a search was made in the Media area for an establishment where they may have similarly gathered prior to the Media burglary. Interviews were conducted and photographs were displayed again without positive result. U

Reinterviews were conducted and additional photographs shown in bars in the Media area. These were without positive result. U

During the Camden Action investigation it was learned that three of the Camden subjects had been apprehended for shoplifting. Items which they took were of the type which a group living in a communal style would require for their daily use. Based on this experience department stores and similar establishments were canvassed and their security divisions particularly queried concerning shoplifting incidents prior to the Media burglary which might identify already suspect individuals or lead us to new suspects. Agents conducting these inquiries reviewed the security files noting particularly photographs where taken.

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PH 52-7165

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This was based on the discovery that the three Camden Action subjects had given false identities when apprehended shoplifting. These inquiries were without positive result. There was one interesting sidelight - suspect KATHLEEN RIDOLFI was found to have had a [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

The third neighborhood investigation had specifically sought areas where the MEDBURG subjects had stationed themselves to surveil the Resident Agency prior to the break-in. This investigation was redone based on the experience gained in the Camden Action. This was without positive result. U

Telephone tolls have continued to be checked on a selected basis. We expect that the persons comprising the general group referred to as the "EASTCON people" would have been telephoning each other prior to and subsequent to MEDBURG. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

For example, a check of the telephone tolls of one [REDACTED] a resident of New Jersey, showed a [REDACTED] sometime during the early morning [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] has refused to be interviewed. U

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The review of telephone tolls of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] in Baltimore disclosed a number of [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

This, coupled with other information, led to investigation in Minneapolis as a possible hiding place for the original documents. U

* From an area which is about a 20 minute drive from Media.

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A review of the printouts from the Bureau's ADP
revealed [redacted]

[redacted] residence in Baltimore. [redacted]

[redacted] residence. This has led to the possibility
of further location of the original documents, details of
which are set forth in another portion of this letter. ~~SECRET~~ 4

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PA [redacted] is an [redacted]
[redacted] He wrote a letter to the Philadelphia Office stating he had information concerning Medburg as a result of his association with members of Philadelphia Resistance. U

He was interviewed on October 27, 1971, at which time he alleged that he had had discussions with [redacted] in which she had stated that she had been involved in dissemination of copies of documents taken from the Media Resident Agency. [redacted] went on to name other individuals known to him who are associated with Philadelphia Resistance. [redacted] request to be interviewed was self-serving but the information he was able to provide about individuals in Philadelphia appears to be in line with that already known here. U

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The question of [redacted] possible involvement as a participant in the burglary or as a distributor of documents was thoroughly explored early in the investigation. Her case is still pending and being actively investigated. She has been fairly conclusively eliminated as an actual burglary participant. Members of Philadelphia Resistance were early suspects in the case, but the question of their members being involved in distribution of stolen documents has never been completely resolved. Informants close to [redacted] physical surveillances, and development of sources having access to Philadelphia Resistance information have all been non-conclusive with respect to [redacted] or other members of Philadelphia Resistance. [redacted]

PA
CONN [redacted] was an [redacted] Federal Correctional Institute up to the Fall of 1971. He has a long criminal record involving theft of cars, bad checks, and the like. He claimed to have information about Medburg and was interviewed. At the time, however, he was awaiting transfer to the Federal Correctional Institute at [redacted]; and claimed to have sent most of his pertinent notes on ahead. When interviewed at [redacted] on October 18, 1971, he related his association with [redacted] incarcerated at Lewisburg for destruction of draft records. [redacted] claimed to be a "guard house lawyer" and said he had developed [redacted] confidence after having assisted [redacted] in preparing a writ in connection with charges pending against [redacted] in Ohio. U

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PA
OK/10

[redacted] stated that in the course of conversations,

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[] had told him that three of the individuals involved in Medburg were KATHLEEN RIDOLFF, BOB WILLIAMSON, []
[] These individuals are, of course, KATHLEEN RIDOLFF, ROBERT W. WILLIAMSON, and PAUL B. COUMING. All three were arrested in the Camden Action. U

[] was extensively interviewed and his information has the ring of truth. He provided other details of his association with [] and related things which [] had told him which [] could not otherwise have known. The incidents which [] related to [] were of an incriminating nature and these matters were previously known to the FBI. U

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[] is being reinterviewed at [] and []
[] is attempting to develop additional sources close to [] U

PETER DONALD FORDI was among those arrested in Camden on August 22, 1971. His personal effects included a telephone number in [] This number led to the identification of []

[] had earlier come to attention through a review of [] however, results of investigation at that time were inconclusive. Investigation to identify [] and establish his activities based on the finding of the telephone number in FORDI's effects came to [] attention. He now resides in [] and requested that he be interviewed. U NY }

The interview was conducted on December 7, 1971, in the presence of [] [] related the history of his involvement in the Berrigan Defense Committee and named [] and the three Jesuit priests, FORDI, MC GOWAN, and [] as persons known to him in the movement. He said that [] was instrumental in getting him seriously interested. [] of the Berrigan Defense activities in [] N.Y. Following some personal involvements, he decided to []

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[] admissions are more significant than he realizes and Springfield is pursuing the matter with further interviews contemplated. U

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NEW INVESTIGATIVE STEPS WITH
RESPECT TO XEROX

JOHN PETER GRADY was formerly associated with the Drew Foundation in New York City. Review of evidence seized in the Camden action disclosed an old delinquent account with reference to a xerox machine used by the Drew Foundation. GRADY was held responsible for the billing. This matter was pursued at New York and through the Xerox Corporation on the theory that this xerox machine could still be available to the MEDBURG subjects and might have been used to reproduce Media documents. Investigation failed to substantiate this theory. U

An intense review has been made and is being made of all files and sub-files in the MEDBURG case seeking new avenues of investigation, and insuring that prior investigations were followed to a logical conclusion. Review of the sub-file pertaining to xerox developed that a xerox machine, Model 660, had been stolen from a company in Camden, N.J., in October, 1970. As far as known, this machine has never been recovered. U

New Haven is presently conducting investigation at the Xerox Corporation with respect to this machine. Work is in progress to try to locate it, and the serial number and description have been entered in NCIC. U

Our best lead with respect to xerox has been the unique dot imparted by the Model 660 used to reproduce documents which surfaced soon after MEDBURG. This dot was caused by a spot of dirt on the drum or by a defect in the drum. Cleaning the drum, which would be accomplished at regular intervals during normal servicing by Xerox personnel, would remove the dirt. The defect would be removed by repair. U

As noted in another portion of this letter, some 4,000 samples from xerox machines were examined without identifying the machine bearing the unique dot. That machine has not been used for reproduction since mid March, 1971. (Or if it has, the dot was indeed imparted by dirt and the machine has been cleaned in the interim.) U

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~~CONFIDENTIAL~~PROSECUTION IN CAMDEN ACTION

The 28 individuals arrested as a result of the break-in of the draft board offices in Camden, N. J., on August 22, 1971, were arraigned in Camden on September 30, 1971. At that time, a number of defendants entered a request to represent themselves and the judge took the request under advisement. U

Appointment of counsel hearing for the defendants was held in Camden on December 2, 1971. Their requests for self-representation were granted. At this hearing, the judge set a cut-off date for defense motions of March 15, 1972. He gave the government until April 1, 1972, to reply to these motions. U

The Assistant U. S. Attorney handling the prosecution stated on January 11, 1972, that there had been no changes in the cut-off dates ordered by the judge, and the Assistant U. S. Attorney expects that trial will not begin before May of 1972. U

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PROSECUTIVE POTENTIAL IN MEDBURG AND
CONTEMPLATED ACTION TO DEVELOP
EVIDENCE AGAINST SUBJECTS

Despite the comprehensive and wide-ranging investigation summarized in this letter, the simple fact is that not one witness has been developed who actually saw anything the night of the burglary which would assist in identifying the culprits. U

It is apparent that the burglars wore gloves during the operation. The only avenue of investigation of possible value with respect to physical evidence at the crime scene is the lock, which was damaged by a gripping-type tool. Laboratory believes they could identify this tool from marks left on the lock. U

Publicity concerning Xerox Corporation's cooperation with the FBI in this investigation may well have put the Model 660, in which we are interested, permanently beyond our reach. U

We are fairly confident that we have identified seven people who participated in the burglary, (GRADY, MC GOWAN, FORDI, [REDACTED] RIDOLFI, COUMING, and WILLIAMSON). All of these, with the exception of [REDACTED] were arrested in the Camden action. U

Our main effort now to develop evidence for prosecution is directed toward well-planned and carefully thought-out interviews. It is almost a certainty that there is a wide circle of individuals in the various New Left groups and among the BERRIGAN adherents who have some direct or hear-say knowledge about MEDBURG. It is highly likely that others among the Camden 28 were MEDBURG participants. Well handled interviews of these people and their associates should eventually lead to someone with first-hand knowledge, who is willing to testify for one reason or another. Departmental Attorney [REDACTED] is willing to consider granting immunity to any individual who will furnish information concerning MEDBURG which would assist in successful prosecution. U

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FBI

Date: 2/1/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-53226) (P)

SUBJECT: aka
 MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING
 (MEDBURG-SUSPECT)
 (OO: NEW YORK)

b6
b7C

Re New York airtel to Seattle, 1/27/72. WFO letter to Philadelphia, 1/11/72. U

For background information lead was set forth by Philadelphia to WFO dated 11/22/71, at the specific request of AUSA, Newark, who is prosecuting Camden Action case. This lead was to review subject's vista file for background information paying particular attention to any information indicating problems which might have cut short his tour in Alaska. U

WFO obtained certain background information and set out lead for Seattle to conduct interview in efforts to determine the events leading up to termination of employment. U

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New York instructed Seattle by referenced New York airtel to discontinue and that New York was placing the case in a closed status. New York felt that such inquiry under a

- ② Bureau (RM)
- 2- Seattle (RM)
- 2- New York (62-14541) (RM)
- 2- Philadelphia (100-53226)

REC-6

52-94527-2952

JCO/amr

C

15 FEB 3 1972

60 FEB 10 1972

EX-102
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
 HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIED
 DATE 6-19-84 BY Sp 5 RJL/140

Apper/ 80-1227

Approved: JDJ
 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

PH 100-53226

non-substantive violation caption could be misconstrued as undue harassment and possibly provide a source of embarrassment to the Bureau. U

New York requested Philadelphia to consider opening individual case file under a substantive violation caption, in this case DGP, if in relation to Medburg and to ascertain origin in such a matter. New York may desire to review the Bureau teletype to Albany and a number of offices under the EASTCON and MEDBURG caption dated 5/21/71 and Philadelphia teletype to Bureau and a number of offices dated 5/21/71 including Seattle and New York under MEDBURG caption with regards to the proper character in investigation of individual cases as MEDBURG suspects which caption is as that above. U

A review of the Philadelphia file on [redacted] does not reflect that he has been eliminated as MEDBURG suspect and that his whereabouts have not been completely resolved during the pertinent period including 3/8, 9/71. Investigative steps necessary in handling such a suspect has previously been sent to offices by the SAC, MEDBURG. U

LEADS

SEATTLE

AT SEATTLE, WASHINGTON

Conduct investigation as set forth in WFO letter to Philadelphia dated 1/11/72. U

NEW YORK

AT NEW YORK, N.Y.

Will continue investigation with regards to determine whether [redacted] is involved in MEDBURG. U

This issue must be completely resolved in view of his close association with JOHN PETER GRADY. U

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F B I

Date: 2/3/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

AIRMAIL

Via _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, ALBANY (52-2827)

SUBJECT: MEDBURG
(CAMDEN ACTION)

Re Albany airtel to Bureau, 1/18/72.

For information of offices that did not receive referenced communication [redacted] currently residing in [redacted] and employed as an [redacted] [redacted] is known to be involved in the "BERRIGAN MOVEMENT". He was interviewed by Springfield Division on 12/7/71, to determine the extent of his knowledge about captioned matters. Springfield contemplates additional contact with [redacted] and has requested any additional information about him that might assist during the interview. U

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Albany has been attempting to obtain a [redacted]

[redacted]
which was listed to [redacted] from March, 1971, through July, 1971. U

2-Bureau
2-Buffalo
2-Chicago
2-Los Angeles
2-New York
2-Philadelphia
2-Pittsburgh
2-Springfield
2-Albany
IMQ:dm1
(18)

ST-106
REC-48

52-94527-2953

1 FEB 7 1972

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DATE 6-19-84 BY SP5 BJH/102/15

Appel 80-1227

Approved: 60 FEB 15 1972
Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

AL 52-2827

On 1/26/72, [REDACTED]
Albany, N.Y., advised that he was able to locate records of
the following additional [REDACTED] which were

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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b7C
b7D

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

Receiving offices are requested to determine
subscribers of above telephone numbers, conduct indices
check, and expeditiously furnish results to Springfield.U

AL 52-2827

Through inquiries determine if the subscribers to any of the above numbers are advertising firms, advise Springfield and conduct no further investigation. U

[redacted] was seeking employment during June and July, 1971, and he is known to have been in contact with various advertising agencies. U

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F B I

Date: 2/2/72

Transmit the following in _____
(Type in plaintext or code)Via AIRTEL _____
(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (52-94527)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (52-7165 Sub T)

SUBJECT: Fraudulent Letter Sent to the
International League of the
Rights of Man, Sacramento,
Calif., 7/22/71 -
MEDBURG

b6
b7C

Re Philadelphia airtel to Bureau dated 9/2/71.

Enclosed for Boston, New York, and Baltimore is one copy of referenced airtel containing background information; one copy of the envelope in which the document was mailed; one copy of the fraudulent document itself; and one copy of a newspaper clipping which accompanied the spurious document. U

For information of receiving offices, this is the only fraudulent document known to have surfaced to date. Also, the original from which this document was derived is not known to have been published or surfaced at all. U

Though the envelope in which the spurious document was sent was addressed to the "Executive Director of the International League of the Rights of Man, 650 Capital Mall, Sacramento, Ca., 95841," Sacramento was unable to locate a listing for such an organization anywhere in the City of Sacramento or in the State of California. Philadelphia learned, however, that an Israeli pacifist by the name of [redacted] also

- ② - Bureau (52-94527)
- 1 - Sacramento (52-1516) (Info)
- 2 - Baltimore (Encls. 4)
- 2 - Boston (Encls. 4)
- 2 - New Haven (52-1972)
- 2 - New York City (Encls. 4)
- 2 - Philadelphia (52-7165 Sub T)
- MLS:pad (13)

REC-30

EX-103

FEB 5 1972

XEROX

Approved: _____

FEB 9 1972

M Per _____

Special Agent in Charge

ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
HEREIN IS UNCLASSIFIEDDATE 6-19-84 BY SP5-RJG/ve
Apparal
80-1227UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN
100-24995-9b6
b7C

PH 52-7165 Sub T

[redacted] ^{Perd.} came to Philadelphia from Israel in December of 1970 on a speaking tour. [redacted] billed himself as the [redacted] of the International League for the Rights of Man (ILRM). [redacted] suspects in Medburg and involved in Eastcon, made arrangements for [redacted] tour while in Philadelphia. U

On 2/2/72, Philadelphia learned that the ILRM was a civil rights oriented organization serving as a non-Governmental agency accredited to the United Nations. The organization is primarily concerned with civil rights and is affiliated with pacifistic and black civil rights organizations. The Executive Director of the organization is either [redacted] and is located at either 156 5th Avenue, New York, N.Y., or 777 U.N. Plaza, Suite 6-F, New York, N.Y. U

Philadelphia has been unable to locate any correct or previous address for the organization in Sacramento, Calif. It would appear therefore that this address is either an error or an address taken from an old directory of some type. U

LEADS

NEW YORK:

AT NEW YORK CITY, N.Y.

1. Determine if the ILRM has received any other Media documents; and, if possible, obtain them along with transmittal letter and envelope and submit same to the FBI Laboratory for latent fingerprint examination. Also send copies to Philadelphia. U

2. If feasible, interview Executive Director of ILRM, or other personnel, to determine if he has any idea why someone might mistakenly believe ILRM was located in Sacramento, Calif. Also attempt to determine if he has any idea who might send him a spurious FBI document. Keep in mind, however, that the Bureau did not obtain possession of this letter through normal postal channels. U

3. Attempt to determine which Medburg suspects, Resistance people, or black activists (such as [redacted] in Philadelphia) might be associated with or have contributed financial assistance to the ILRM. Philadelphia has learned that the ILRM publishes an annual report and

PH 52-7165 Sub T

bulletins which should be reviewed in conjunction with this lead. U

BOSTON, NEW HAVEN, NEW YORK, BALTIMORE, AND
PHILADELPHIA:

It would appear that whoever sent this fraudulent document bearing the letterhead "From the Desk of the Director" apparently had access to an old or incorrect address for the ILRM. In addition, the manner in which the document was prepared and the nature of information contained therein would indicate a strong possibility that it was prepared by a black activist group. Each office will therefore attempt to locate the address book or index (index such as the Yearbook of International Organizations) containing the 650 Capital Mall, Sacramento, Calif., address. U

Each office, through sources or other means, should determine if any organization such as Resist, the Black Economic Development Fund, or the Black Panther Party has a listing in their records for this incorrect address. If such a listing is located, every effort should be made to obtain the original of said listing for submission to the FBI Laboratory for latent fingerprint examination. U

Philadelphia is fully cognizant of the difficulty entailed in covering this lead; however, the identity of the group or individual mailing this document would be of great assistance in solving Medburg. U

The Bureau has directed that this investigation be vigorously pursued and coordinated. U

F B I

Date: 2/2/72

Transmit the following in _____

(Type in plaintext or code)

AIRTEL

(Priority)

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (100-52132) (P)

SUBJECT: JOHN PETER GRADY
 MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING
 (MEDBURG-SUSPECT)
 (OO: NEW YORK)

Re New York airtel to Albany, 1/27/72 with copies to the offices receiving copies of this airtel captioned "JOHN PETER GRADY, MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING, OO: NEW YORK," U

For the benefit of the Bureau pertinent portions of the New York airtel with regards to New York's recommendation relative to closing its case on GRADY, is being summarized. New York stated that office opened captioned file originally to permit investigation not includable in a security type investigation of which JOHN PETER GRADY was the subject. New York instructed all offices to discontinue further investigation under the caption set out by New York and to submit details to date in RUC communication. U

- ② Bureau (RM)
- 1- Albany (RM)
 - 1- Baltimore (RM)
 - 1- Boston (RM)
 - 1- Buffalo (RM)
 - 1- Detroit (RM)
 - 1- Los Angeles (RM)
 - 1- Newark (RM)
 - 1- Phoenix (RM)
 - 1- Seattle (RM)
 - 1- WFO (RM)
 - 1- New York (RM)
 - 2- Philadelphia (100-52132)

JCO/amr (15)

Appel 80-1227
 ALL INFORMATION CONTAINED
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EX-100 DATE 6-19-84 BY SP5 RJG/RL

REC-50

15 FEB 3 1972

FEB 7 1972

Approved: _____
 SEP 4 1972 Special Agent in Charge

Sent _____ M Per _____

cc destroyed copies of 2/24/73
 52 9/15-27
 UNRECORDED COPY FILED IN

PH 100-52132

New York requested Philadelphia to consider individual investigation of JOHN P. GRADY, under a substantive violation such as 52-DGP, if substantive criminal violation is under investigation. The 62-category is primarily intended for the usage when no other suitable caption exists. New York stated that upon receipt of investigation to date, New York would submit a closing report. U

As New York and other offices are aware, specific instructions have previously been set out by the Bureau and SAC, MEDBURG with regards to handling subjects and suspects in the MEDBURG case, it being noted that GRADY is a MEDBURG subject. In Bureau teletype to Albany and number of offices under the EASTCON and MEDBURG caption dated 5/21/71 and Philadelphia teletype to Bureau and a number of offices including New York under the MEDBURG caption dated 5/21/71, instructions were set out in regards to the proper character to be used in individual MEDBURG subject-suspect cases which character is MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING (MEDBURG-SUSPECT). U

Previous instructions have been sent out to appropriate offices with regards to investigation necessary in MEDBURG subject-suspect cases by SAC, MEDBURG. This included having individual cases on such subjects-suspects and set forth the necessary investigation with regards to elimination of subject-suspects. Philadelphia found it useful where a 100 classification file existed to continue the investigation in that file using the proper character MISCELLANEOUS-INFO CONCERNING (MEDBURG-SUSPECT). Where a new suspect case was subsequently opened, this was done using the 62 classification and the character as shown above. U

As New York is aware there are four subjects in MEDBURG who are as follows: U

PETER DONALD FORDI
JOHN P. GRADY
EDWARD MC GOWAN

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These are New York people. U

PH 100-52132

Philadelphia is continuing to handle MEDBURG as a Special in efforts to develop other subjects, corroborate, and obtain additional evidence against subjects. This, of course, necessitates that all offices conduct prompt thorough penetrative and in-depth investigation with regard to all leads set out. Any and all assistance by other offices is appreciated, including the taking of aggressive prosecutive action to bring about prosecution for other break-ins such as Gardburg. U

Additional evidence as New York is aware of on JOHN PETER GRADY is needed. We need to know where he was staying just prior to 3/8/71, his mode of transportation, contacts, etc. If New York could develop current sources close to him now, this might be useful in identifying other subjects, the extent of other three subjects involved and the current whereabouts of MEDBURG documents. U

New York is also aware of the statements made by close association of GRADY to the effect that break-ins will continue. The anniversary date of MEDBURG is nearing which makes it all the more important to know GRADY's current activities identifying those sources who may be cooperative and interviewing them concerning break-ins violation in which GRADY has been involved including MEDBURG. The investigation on GRADY should, of course, be conducted with discretion noting he is currently under indictment for the Camden Action. U

In view of the above, all offices should continue to conduct investigation expeditiously on any leads already set out and any new ones developed in the future. U

This airtel is directed to the Bureau in accordance with Bureau instructions. U